

# Monmouth County



MONMOUTH

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# Arky Property

## 217 Route 520

Marlboro Township

Monmouth County

**BLOCK:** 268      **LOT:** 79

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Automobile Junkyard  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Active

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 22 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

### MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

### CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds  
Metals

### STATUS

Confirmed

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds  
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Partially Removed/Delineating

### FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund


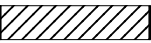

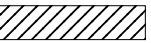


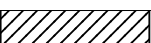



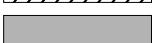
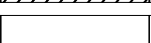
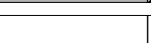
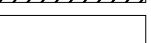


### AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$625,000

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site consists of 22 acres, nine of which are used as an automobile junkyard. The junkyard was formerly used as a dump for drums, sludges, liquid wastes, tires and other debris. In 1987, the Superior Court of New Jersey ordered NJDEP to conduct an investigation to determine the scope and cost of required remediation. Later that year, NJDEP conducted an initial site investigation and an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to excavate and dispose of 22 buried drums. The results of the initial site investigation confirmed that soil at the site was contaminated. A second investigation was conducted in 1991 which indicated that the ground water was also contaminated, but private potable wells near the site had not been affected. In 1996, the Superior Court of New Jersey issued a judgment against the Responsible Party for 100% of the past costs incurred by the State.

In the spring of 1998, NJDEP conducted a second IRM to excavate and remove 70 buried drums and approximately 1,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil. The excavated soil and repacked drums are staged on site and will be properly disposed of at an off-site location. NJDEP has begun a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site. If the RI reveals that contamination is present above cleanup standards, NDJEP will conduct a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) to evaluate cleanup options.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Drum Removal I					 Planned
IRM-Drum Removal II					 Underway
Sitewide					 Completed
					 Not Required

# Bog Creek Farm

## Herbertsville Road

Howell Township

Monmouth County

**BLOCK:** 46      **LOT:** 29

**CATEGORY:** Superfund  
Federal Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Illegal Dump  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Ceased

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 12 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Agricultural/Recreational

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Remediated
Sediment	Volatile Organic Compounds	Remediated





FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	\$31,524,000
1981 Bond Fund	\$268,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$900,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund	\$1,743,000

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Bog Creek Farm is located in a rural area that is primarily agricultural and recreational in nature. Allaire State Park is located within 1/2 mile of the site. Directly adjacent to the site is Squankum Brook and a wetlands area (also known as the bog). Approximately four acres of this privately owned property were used for illegal disposal of wastes between 1973 and 1974. Solid and liquid chemical wastes and sludges were disposed of at the site in open areas and excavated pits.

In 1983, USEPA placed Bog Creek Farm on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites, and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives. In 1985, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and incineration of the buried wastes and contaminated wetland soils and sediments. USEPA completed the remedial activities specified in the ROD in 1990.

In 1989, USEPA issued a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water and excavation and incineration of contaminated sediments from Squankum Brook. Incineration of the contaminated sediments was completed in 1990, and construction of the ground water remediation system was completed in 1994. Operation and maintenance of the remediation system is ongoing under the supervision of USEPA.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Source Area					 Planned
Soil & Plume					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

# Burnt Fly Bog

## Texas and Spring Valley Roads

Marlboro Township

Monmouth County

BLOCK: 146 LOT: 7

CATEGORY: Superfund  
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste Oil Storage  
OPERATION STATUS: Ceased

PROPERTY SIZE: 1,700 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Undeveloped/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Surface Water (Wetlands)	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead	Delineated
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead	Removed
Sediment	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	\$41,097,000
Spill Fund	\$2,215,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$473,000
General State Fund	\$1,164,000

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Burnt Fly Bog site is located on a ground water discharge area of the Englishtown aquifer, where ground water flows to the surface and drains into Deep Run, a nearby creek. During the 1950s and 1960s, waste oil was stored in several unlined lagoons encompassing a 10-acre area of the property. The lagoon area became known as the "Uplands." Waste oil from the Uplands eventually contaminated other areas, which became known as the "Northerly Wetlands," the "Tar Patch," and the "Westerly Wetlands." In addition, adjacent to the Westerly Wetlands is the "Downstream Area," where contaminated sediments that migrated from upgradient areas had settled in a stream bed. While the entire Burnt Fly Bog encompasses about 1,700 acres, the areas of contamination are limited to approximately 60 noncontiguous acres.

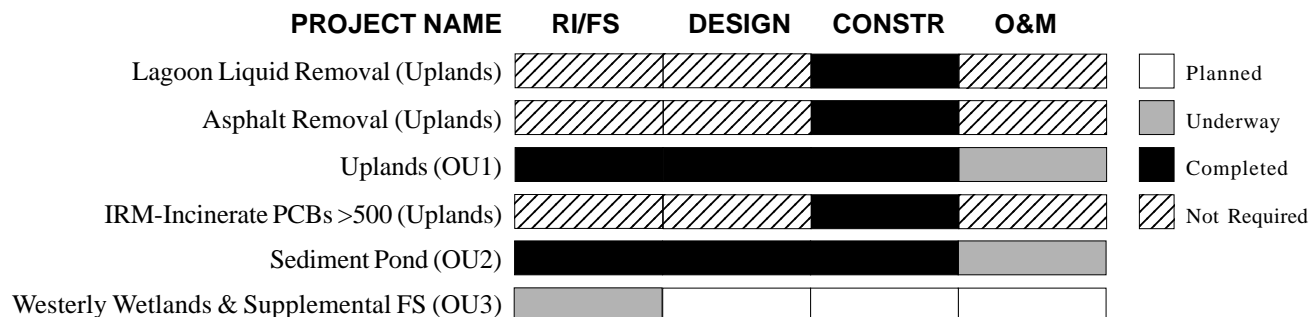
USEPA added Burnt Fly Bog to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. Later that year, NJDEP completed a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that required remediation of the Uplands. Between 1985 and 1989, NJDEP conducted several remedial actions in the Uplands area to satisfy the requirements of the ROD. These actions included the removal of waste referred to as the "Asphalt Pile," removal of lagoon liquids, excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 85,000 tons of contaminated soil, stabilization of sludge and installation of a clay cap over the area. Remediation of the Uplands area was completed in 1992, when NJDEP removed about 700 tons of stockpiled PCB-contaminated soil and transported it off site for incineration.

In 1988, NJDEP issued a second ROD with USEPA concurrence for the Westerly Wetlands. The ROD required the evaluation of innovative technologies to address the contaminated soils at this area, with interim measures to contain the contamination while the evaluations were being conducted. The interim measures included installation of a fence around the area, removal of contaminated soil and sediments from the Downstream Area, and the installation of a sedimentation basin to prevent migration of contaminated sediments from the Downstream Area. NJDEP installed the fence around the Westerly Wetlands in 1991, and completed excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 12,000 tons of contaminated soil and sediments from the Downstream Area and construction of the sedimentation basin in 1996. NJDEP is maintaining the sedimentation basin and sampling the surface water released from the basin into Burnt Fly Brook on a regular basis.

# Burnt Fly Bog

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In 1997, NJDEP completed a supplemental Feasibility Study to evaluate potential remedial technologies for the Westerly Wetlands, Northerly Wetlands and the Tar Patch area. In January 1998, based on the findings of this study, NJDEP issued a Proposed Plan that recommended excavation and disposal of contaminated soil from the Northerly Wetlands and the Tar Patch, backfilling of these areas with clean materials and re-establishment of the wetlands. The Proposed Plan also recommended no action for the Westerly Wetlands except for long-term biological sampling to evaluate the impact of the contaminants on wildlife. NJDEP expects to issue a ROD for these areas in September 1998.



# Gulf Service Station Upper Freehold Township

Route 539 and Walnford Road      Upper Freehold      Monmouth County

**BLOCK:** 43      **LOT:** 1.01

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead, IEC

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Former Gas Station  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Ceased

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 1.6 Acres





















**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	\$65,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$197,000

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Leaking underground storage tanks were discovered at this site by the owners of the property and NJDEP during a tank removal project in 1991. Petroleum products have contaminated the ground water and an on-site potable well. NJDEP installed a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration system on the potable well in 1995. In 1996, NJDEP excavated and removed three leaking underground storage tanks and 277 tons of contaminated soil, and installed several ground water monitor wells to evaluate ground water quality. A subsequent investigation of an old septic system indicated that it is not contaminated. NJDEP has determined that the ground water at the site is contaminated, but the contamination is limited to within the property boundaries and is not expected to migrate off site. In July 1998, the Potentially Responsible Parties assumed responsibility for monitoring the ground water and establishing a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) at the site. All future work will be conducted under the supervision of NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POET)					 Planned
Soil & Tank Removal					 Underway
Ground Water					 Completed
Septic					 Not Required

# Hill House Horse Farm

54 Baird Road

Millstone Township

Monmouth County

**BLOCK:** 23      **LOT:** 24

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Illegal Dump  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 53 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Rural

## MEDIA AFFECTED

Soil

## CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Compounds  
Metals

## STATUS

Levels Not of Concern

Surface Water

Metals

Levels Not of Concern

## FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund













## AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$650,000

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site is a horse farm that is located adjacent to a tributary of the Millstone River and lies within a freshwater wetland and flood hazard area. NJDEP began an investigation of the site in 1989, after the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office received a report that solid wastes had been illegally dumped there. An initial inspection revealed that an area approximately three acres in size had been filled with construction and demolition debris, commercial wastes and abandoned vehicles. Stained soils and leachate seeps were also noted in the disposal area.

Between 1995 and 1998, NJDEP and Millstone Township conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and surface water at the site. The RI showed there is no contamination present above state cleanup criteria and NJDEP plans to designate a No Further Action status for the site in early 1999. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has referred the site to NJDEP's Division of Solid Waste Management to address the illegal landfilling of solid waste.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Preliminary Site Investigation					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					Completed
					Not Required



# Imperial Oil Company Incorporated/Champion Chemicals

Orchard Place                      Marlboro Township                      Monmouth County

**BLOCK:** 122      **LOT:** 29

**CATEGORY:** Superfund  
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Oil Blending  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Active

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 4 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

<b>MEDIA AFFECTED</b>	<b>CONTAMINANTS</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Delineated
Sediment	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Delineated

<b>FUNDING SOURCES</b>	<b>AMOUNT AUTHORIZED</b>
Superfund	\$19,994,000
Spill Fund	\$4,000
1981 Bond Fund	\$14,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$1,509,000

## **SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

This site has an extensive history of industrial operations dating back to the early 1890s. A chemical plant manufactured arsenic-containing compounds at the site in the early part of the century. In the 1940s, Champion Chemicals acquired the property and converted it into an oil reclamation facility. Operations under the Champion Chemicals company involved using filter clay and caustic solutions to remove heavy metals and PCBs from waste oil. Since 1969, the Imperial Oil Company has blended and repackaged unused oil at the site under a lease agreement with Champion Chemicals. USEPA placed the Imperial Oil/Champion Chemicals property on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983, after sampling showed that a large waste filter clay pile and the soil at the site were highly contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals and PCBs.

In 1985, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. The RI confirmed that both on-site and off-site soils had been contaminated by past industrial operations at the facility. In addition, the RI revealed that a plume of ground water contamination was present in the underlying Englishtown Aquifer, and a layer of oil product was floating on the water table where the waste filter clay pile was located. Contamination was also found in the sediments of Birch Swamp Brook, which originates near the northeastern border of the site and drains into Lake Lefferts, approximately 1.25 miles away. Due to the size of the property and the complexity of the issues to be addressed, NJDEP has divided the remediation of the site into several Operable Units (OU). The off-site soil which is contaminated with heavy metals and PCBs and the Birch Swamp Brook sediments have been designated OU1. The contaminated ground water is being addressed as OU2. On-site soil which is contaminated with volatile organic compounds, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals and PCBs, is being addressed as OU3. NJDEP performed separate Feasibility Studies (FS) for each OU to evaluate cleanup alternatives.

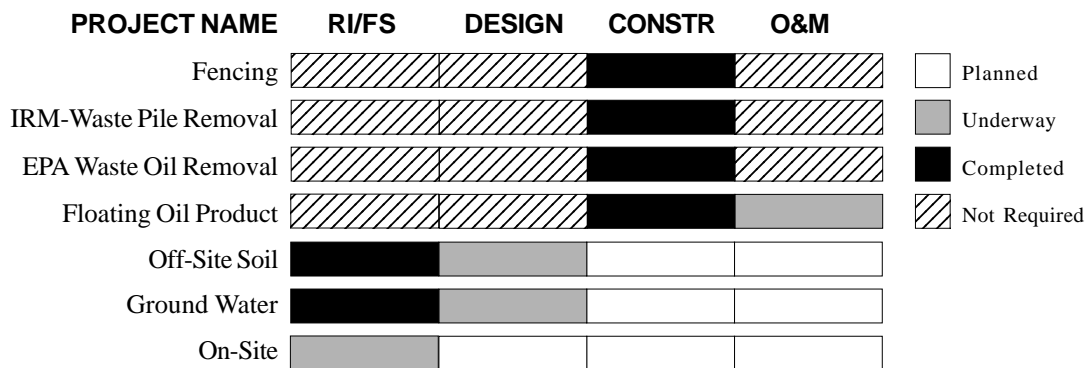
# Imperial Oil Company Incorporated/Champion Chemicals

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In 1990, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1. The ROD required installation of a fence around the off-site area to restrict access to contaminated soils, excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soils, and restoration of the affected wetlands. NJDEP is currently conducting a Remedial Design to develop engineering plans and specifications for the OU1 remedy. Soil sampling performed in 1995 as part of the Remedial Design revealed an unanticipated sporadic pattern of arsenic contamination, some of which was detected at off-site residential properties. A study by the United States Geological Service concluded that although most of the arsenic in the soil was either naturally occurring or due to the historic use of arsenic-based pesticides, the arsenic in the soil at four residential properties closest to the site was likely due to industrial operations. In 1997, USEPA executed an Explanation of Significant Differences to include removal of the arsenic-contaminated soil at the four residential properties in the OU1 ROD. Remediation of the arsenic-contaminated soil at the four homes is underway and scheduled to be completed in August 1998.

In 1992, after completing the FS for OU2, NJDEP issued a ROD with USEPA concurrence that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. As part of the Remedial Design of the ground water remediation system, NJDEP conducted a comprehensive investigation to determine the extent of the arsenic contamination in the ground water. The Remedial Design was significantly delayed due to initial site access problems and laboratory analytical interferences that made it difficult to accurately delineate the arsenic plume. NJDEP expects to complete the Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system in early 1999.

NJDEP is finalizing a Feasibility Study (FS) to evaluate cleanup alternatives for the OU3 on-site contaminated soils. NJDEP expects to issue a Proposed Plan outlining its recommendations to address OU3 soils in early 1999. In addition to the work performed by NJDEP to investigate and remediate the three identified Operable Units, USEPA has also implemented two Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) at the site: removal of the heavily contaminated waste filter clay pile in 1991, and installation of a recovery system to extract the oil-like floating product layer from the ground water in 1992. The floating oil recovery system is currently operating under the supervision of NJDEP.



# Monitor Devices Incorporated

Route 34 (Airport Access Road)

Wall Township

Monmouth County

**BLOCK:** 799      **LOT:** 13

**CATEGORY:** Superfund  
Federal Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Manufacturing--Electronics  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Ceased

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 2 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Commercial/Industrial

## MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

## CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds  
Metals

## STATUS

Further Delineation Required

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds  
Metals

Delineated

## FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund  
General State Fund

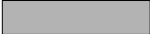










## AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$2,501,000  
\$396,000

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A metals plating facility and circuit board manufacturer operated at this site between 1977 and 1981. In 1980, during an inspection by the Monmouth County Health Department, two discharge pipes were noted at the rear of the main building. Sampling conducted by NJDEP revealed that the soil and ground water near the pipes were contaminated with solvents, acids and heavy metals. The high permeability of the soil and the shallow ground water table created a potentially easy route for contaminants to enter the underlying aquifers.

USEPA added the Monitor Devices facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1986. The following year, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives. NJDEP completed Phase I of the RI in 1989, and in 1992 removed about 40 drums from the site for proper disposal. USEPA is currently conducting a Phase II RI to further delineate the extent of the ground water contamination, as well as a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) for an interim soil remedial action.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Sitewide					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

# Monmouth County

# US Coast Guard Repeater Station

Seacrest Road

Monmouth Beach Township

Monmouth County

**BLOCK:** 16

**LOT:** 1

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund  
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Marine Police Station  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 1.5 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

## MEDIA AFFECTED

## CONTAMINANTS

## STATUS

Ground Water

Fuel Oil

Investigating

Soil

Fuel Oil

Delineated

Surface Water

Fuel Oil

Remediated

## FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

## AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$150,000

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the Monmouth Beach Marine Police Station. The site is bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by the Shrewsbury River. In 1996, two leaking underground fuel oil storage tanks were removed from the site. Soil contaminated with fuel oil was left in place when the excavations were backfilled. In the spring of 1998, fuel oil in the soil and ground water at the site entered a hole in an adjacent storm sewer pipe. The fuel oil discharged into the Shrewsbury River from an outfall pipe, creating a sheen. Absorbent materials were placed in the river to collect the fuel oil and prevent it from migrating. NJDEP will remove the contaminated soil from the Marine Police Station and repair the sewer pipe to prevent future discharges in the summer of 1998. NJDEP will determine the quality of the ground water at the site after the soil has been addressed.

## PROJECT NAME

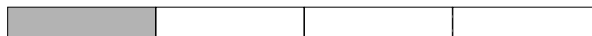
## RI/FS

## DESIGN

## CONSTR

## O&M

Sitewide



Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

# Waldick Aerospace Devices Incorporated

2121 Route 35

Wall Township

Monmouth County

**BLOCK:** 733    **LOT:** 5

**CATEGORY:** Superfund  
Federal Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Manufacturing–Machinery  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Ceased

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 1.72 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Commercial

## MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

## CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds  
Metals

## STATUS

Delineated

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds  
Petroleum Hydrocarbons  
Acids  
Metals

Treated

## FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund  
1981 Bond Fund

## AMOUNT AUTHORIZED





\$14,275,000  
\$600,000

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Waldick Aerospace Devices manufactured mechanical parts for spacecrafts at this site from 1979 to 1985. During the first three years of operation, contaminated waste water and waste oil were discharged directly onto the ground at the facility. Sampling conducted by local officials and NJDEP between 1982 and 1984 confirmed that both on-site soil and off-site ground water were contaminated with metals and volatile organic compounds. These findings prompted USEPA to add Waldick Aerospace Devices to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1986.

In 1987, USEPA completed an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the site and signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence. The ROD required in-situ treatment of the organic-contaminated soil and excavation and off-site disposal of one area of metals-contaminated soil. The ROD also required a supplemental RI/FS to fully evaluate the extent of the contamination in the ground water. However, the selected soil remedy did not conform to federal regulations for disposal of hazardous materials that were promulgated after the ROD was signed. In addition, although the original RI/FS indicated that the soil contaminated with volatile organic compounds and petroleum hydrocarbons was divided in two discrete areas according to the presence or absence of metals, sampling performed during the Remedial Design indicated that both areas were contaminated with metals. As a result of these developments, USEPA modified the ROD in 1991 to require on-site thermal treatment to remove organic compounds from the soil, and off-site treatment and disposal of the metals-contaminated soil. USEPA demolished two of the on-site buildings and completed the soil remedial action in 1993.

In 1991, after completing the supplemental RI/FS, USEPA signed a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence which required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the off-site contaminated ground water. However, sampling conducted during the Remedial Design showed significantly reduced levels of contamination in the ground water. USEPA is therefore performing an additional phase of ground water monitoring that is scheduled to be completed in 1999. If the results of this additional monitoring indicate that the contaminant plume is dissipating, the ground water remedy specified in the second ROD may be revised.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Soil					 Planned
Ground Water-Plume					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

# Zschiegner Refining Company

1442 Maxim Southard Road

Howell Township

Monmouth County

**BLOCK:** 36      **LOT:** 23

**CATEGORY:** Superfund  
Federal Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Metals Recovery  
**OPERATION STATUS:** Ceased

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 6.1 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Rural

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Soil	Metals	Investigating
Surface Water	Metals	Investigating
Sediments	Metals	Confirmed
Ground Water	Metals	Potential

## FUNDING SOURCES

## AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

No Public Funds Authorized to Date

## SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Zschiegner Refining Company operated from 1964 to 1992 as a precious metals recovery facility. Operations included the chemical stripping of precious metals from watch bands, film and electrical components. Haystack Brook, its associated wetlands and a tributary to Haystack Brook flow through the property. In 1992, the facility was raided by the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency for illegally manufacturing methamphetamine. Authorities discovered approximately 3,000 different chemicals were being improperly stored at the site, including acids, caustics and potentially explosive and reactive compounds. Between 1992 and 1995, USEPA conducted a preliminary investigation to determine the environmental conditions at the site and removed and disposed of the hazardous materials. Sampling performed during the investigation indicated that the soil, surface water and sediments were contaminated with metals. Based on these findings, the site was added to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in March 1998. USEPA plans to conduct a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to fully delineate the extent of the contamination in the soil, ground water, surface water and sediments and evaluate cleanup alternatives.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Sitewide					
					<input type="checkbox"/> Planned
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underway
					<input type="checkbox"/> Completed
					<input type="checkbox"/> Not Required

